The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,373.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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er line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines	

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 650 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. A. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
„ Kurrachee.....	5	„ Fao	19
„ Gundur	6	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bunder Abbas.....	11	„ Bunder Abbas.....	25
„ Linga.....	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Gundur	28
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee.....	Dec. 1
„ Fao	16	„ Bombay.....	4
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrive Bombay.....	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

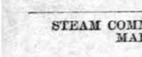
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MARTABAN on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	2nd Nov.	Leave Cochin	9th Nov.
„ Rutnagherry	3rd „	„ Beypore	10th „
„ Malwan	3rd „	„ Calicut	10th „
„ Vingorla	3rd „	„ Tellicherry	11th „
„ Goa	4th „	„ Cannanore	11th „
„ Carwar	4th „	„ Mangalore	12th „
„ Coompta	4th „	„ Coompta	13th „
„ Mangalore	5th „	„ Carwar	13th „
„ Cannanore	6th „	„ Goa	13th „
„ Tellicherry	6th „	„ Vingorla	14th „
„ Calicut	6th „	„ Malwan	14th „
„ Beypore	6th „	„ Rutnagherry	15th „
Arrive Cochin	7th „	Arrive Bombay	16th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry...	Sunday.	„ Beypore.....	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry.	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore..	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..	Sunday.
„ Coompta ...	„	Coompta ...	Monday.
„ Mangalore ..	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore..	Wednesday.	„ Goa.....	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry..	„	„ Vingorla..	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan..	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay....	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EMPRESS of INDIA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter ignature and to pay the freight to me, and to send off Boats at once for the same, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Nunnerly will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Nunnerly, ship Empress of India.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ALMORA, Captain Gilchrist, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be first sent to our office for countersignature, when Consignees will also be required to sign an Average Bond, the ship having been compelled to jettison some cargo.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners ship Almora.

23rd October, 1869.

CONSIGNEES are informed that their GOODS per ALMORA, will have to be landed at once, as the ship is making water owing to her having gone ashore on the Prongs when in charge of the Pilot; they are therefore requested to send off their boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Captain will have to land any Cargo that is in the way in our Muccadum's boats for the safety of the ship and all concerned.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners ship Almora.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.—VEHAR WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—Undersigned regrets that it will be necessary to SHUT OFF VEHAR WATER, from 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, 30th instant, to 6 A.M. on MONDAY the 1st November.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Heath, Cleveland and Pelle, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St. Exch. Corpt., Limited.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 1st, to WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong & of Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.	
½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, No. 25 Apollo street.

M. J. & Co. most respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their own direct fresh Consignments of following articles of domestic use, for which they humbly solicit the kind patronage of the public by an early trial for them :—

Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots, large, (to sell cheap), and Meerschaum Pipes, &c.
Best Pale Bass' Beer, by H. Stone, in Quarts and Pints.
Best Pale Sherry and Port, of various Brands.
Fresh Flavouring Scented Tea (not to sell less than 1 lb. as Sample).
Exshaw Brandy No. 1, Chillingworth Sherry, bottled by us.
Fresh China Preserve, Fresh Biscuit (People's Mixed), and miscellaneous other fresh Preserved Provision, Stone, Wines and Spirits, too numerous to bring within the small compass of an advertisement.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1869.

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES
of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2½, 2¾, and 2⅞ inch.....per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4½, and 4¾ inch.....per pair	9 0	10 0

CONCAVE
For the relief of short sight.
(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin.....per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin..... „	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin..... „	27 0	30 0

CONVEX :
For the assistance of aged or long sight,
(The power of these increases contrary to the numbers from 60 to 5.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin.....per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin..... „	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin..... „	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES
Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

Single glasses, with rough, rim, and hole for cord.....Each	3 8	4 0
Single Glasses mounted in Tortoise-shell ..... „	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring.....per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel .....per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold .....per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,
Of carefully selected and perfect glass.

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.

Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin.....per pair	9 0	10 0

GOGGLES :

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece ; in tin case complete .....per pair	3 0	3 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES :

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and coloured Eye Piece ; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin .....per pair	9 0	10 0

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES :

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or trunpin .....per pair	9 0	10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS :

For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of manuscript or small print.		
Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter .....Each from	4 8 to	20 0

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk.....Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk ..... „	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green..... „	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICAL HUMAN EYES.

Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages .....Each	13 8	15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS and SONGS EXPECTED by TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	as.
Robinson's Pictorial Effect in Photography ...	2	4
Beautiful Women ...	26	4
Masse and Bellemin's Hand Book of Anatomical Plates ...	25	4
Bradbury's Every Boy's Annual for 1870...	3	12
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870 ...	0	12
Heath's Practical Anatomy ; new edition ...	6	12
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion ...	1	10
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, (morocco bound) ...	1	8
Hanover Square for October ...	0	12
Gentleman's Magazine for October ...	0	12
Official Monthly Army List for October 1869 ...	1	0
World of Fashion for October ...	1	0
London and Paris Fashions for October ...	1	0
Le Follett for October ...	1	4
Walker's Dictionary (small) ...	0	6
Tom Jones, by Fielding ...	0	10
Adventures of Doctor Brady ...	1	4
Un Drame de Fronville, by Brehat ...	0	10
Christmas Annual ...	1	4
Fauntroy ...	0	4
Cramer's Course for Piano, 2 vols. ...	0	4
How to get money quickly ...	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance, by Miss Braddon ...	1	4
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon ...	1	4
Dead Sea Fruit, by Miss Braddon ...	1	4
Night side of Nature ...	1	4
Dickens's American Notes ...	2	4
——— Little Dorritt ...	2	0
——— Sketches by Boz ...	1	14
——— Christmas Books ...	1	14
——— Oliver Twist ...	1	14
——— A Tale of Two Cities ...	1	14
——— The Uncommercial Traveller ...	2	4
——— Hard Times and Pictures from Italy ...	2	4
——— Great Expectations ...	2	4
——— Bleak House ...	1	10
——— Barnaby Rudge ...	1	14
——— Our Mutual Friend ...	2	4
——— The Pickwick Papers ...	2	4
——— The Old Curiosity Shop ...	1	14
——— Dombey and Son ...	2	4
——— Martin Chuzzlewit ...	2	4
——— David Copperfield ...	2	4
——— Nicholas Nickleby ...	2	4
Church Services, Ivory Gilt and Red edges. Each...	1	10
Song—Stragglers Yet ...	2	6
——— Ship on Fire ...	1	12
——— Come over the Ferry ...	1	8
——— Watching for Pa ...	1	8
——— Wish me good night once more ...	1	8
Photographs of Ladies and Actresses. Each ...	1	0

Bombay, 26th October, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—On account of numerous engagements, Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist Optician, will PROLONG his STAY in Bombay. Due notice will appear in the "Bombay Gazette" previous to his leaving.

BEZIQUE,
Just received, in considerable variety from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 18.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ISTHMUS AND SUEZ CANAL.—Coloured Photographs of this great work from a plan in relief .....Rs. 2 0
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. (one and three eighths per cent.) WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 6th proximo, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. WILSON, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

30th October, 1869.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Mendow Street and Rumman Street, and that they will OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these premises on the 10th November, where Hot-dishes, Steaks and Cold Joints, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffin.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

NOTICE.—Whereas by a Power of Attorney dated the 2nd day of March, 1857, BEECHURDASS AMBAIDASS, of Ahmedabad and Bombay, Esquire, appointed Mr. LOULIERAM JOREJAM, also of Bombay, as his ATTORNEY, with power to the said Doulutram Joetram to appoint in his place a substitute or substitutes; and, whereas by a Power of Attorney dated the 26th day of August, 1868 the said Doulutram Joetram under the power of substitution aforesaid appointed one Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy for the time and purpose therein named to be the Attorney of the said Beechurdas Ambaidass. NOTICE is hereby given, that both the POWERS of ATTORNEY before mentioned have THIS DAY been REVOKED by the said Beechurdass Ambaidass and that a FRESH POWER of ATTORNEY has been TODAY EXECUTED by him constituting Mr. DOULUTCHAND HUCKUMCHUND as his Attorney in the place of the said Doulutram Joetram and Bhimboy Lalloobhoy.—Bombay, this 26th day of October, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to Mr. Beechurdass Ambaidass.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of JOHN WARDEN, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, afterwards of No. 40 Hyde Park Square, in the county of Middlesex, but late of Southsea in the county of Southampton, in England Esquire deceased who died at Southsea, aforesaid, on the 25th day of April, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORBIAC, of Bombay British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and one of the constituted Attorneys of Juliana Warden, widow, the relict Frederick Warden C.B., and William Lodwick, Esquire, the executrix and executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said John Warden, deceased. Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their claims, and all persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their custody are required to pay or account for such debt or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date. REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Dated this 27th Oct., 1869. Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of this COMPANY has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, to No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of this Company has this day been removed from No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, to No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from 1st November, 1869, REVISED RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON by this Railway will be brought into operation. The Rates with few exceptions are the same as last season.

Particulars will be supplied on application at the respective Stations or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Veraun and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 18 3 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of MOOLJEE CANDAS, an Insolvent.

The FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidator in the above Estate, with its vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society :—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers :—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,635. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company.....	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property.....	35,000 0 0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks.....	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts.....	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board ...	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks.....	101,350 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,109 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values.....	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,968 8 5
	£1,672,356 15 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, there stood at £168,089 2 6

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two Independent Auditors, and the following is an extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting :

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bankbooks, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows :—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864.....	£921,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865.....	163,148 7 3
„ „ „ 1866.....	124,165 7 5
„ „ „ 1867.....	138,583 5 10
„ „ „ 1868.....	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital..	£1,122,275 8 1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1812,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry.....	Labelled ....Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	Qts. „ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, „	..... „ 32 0 „	17 8
GOOD SPARKLING { Silver Foil „	..... „ 27 0 „	14 8
for Ball purposes,		

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 38 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver Foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 23 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded.....	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATAU PALMER, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule.....		Rs. 32
COG

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Elphinstones at Rs. 1,025 for cash, Back Bays were sold at Rs. 575 for time. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
19,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
40,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	690
8,000		all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
12,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,330
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	37 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200		all	36 p.c.	Do. New	512
500	1,889	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	10,200
250	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,100
150	3,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,150
200	6,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	3,000	2,500	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	260
150	2,000	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all		Times'elly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	248.3	0.95 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
	£20	109.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
	£ 6	£1.10.2	do.	Do.	
	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
	£15	166.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
500	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,060
100	1,500	all		Bombay	2,800
500	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Broach United	735
800	500	all		Broach Mills	250
300	3,000	all		Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,520
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
500	2,500	all		Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	all	2,500	Royal	1,375

5* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
800	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	360

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
800	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	31
25	13½		Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65	May '67	Royal Bank	12
150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,000	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	560
3,500	2,400		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Poona Horse.—G. O. C. No. 924 of the 9th October 1869, is cancelled, owing to the relief of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry having been countermanded.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 23rd October 1869:—Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Staff Corps, Commanding Sind Division.

Acting Conductor Robert Cameron, to revert to the grade of Sub-Conductor from 18th instant, the date on which Deputy Assistant Commissary William Wild rejoined the Commissariat Department from the Transport Train office.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH OCTOBER.

			Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton	No ship loading.	"
	Cases		"
	Seeds		"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin and Malabar Coast, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cutch Mandvie.
	Sir James Rivett Carnac (s)	Ellar	Jinjeera.
	Orissa (s)	Anderson	China.
	Burlington	Feces	Muscat.
	Water Boat No. 1	Way	Galle.

The ship Futtay S'tan, to Judda and Hoodooda, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 23 Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23 Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Galle.
Suzanne ..... Lamoriet ..... Coconada.

Passengers arrived per F. S. Meinam—From Calcutta to Madras.—Mr. Davidson, Mr. Dyer, Mr. H. Wier, Mrs. Vanderputt and 3 children.

Passengers sailed per F. S. Meinam—For Marseilles—Right Rev. Dr. Canoz—and Mrs. West.

For Suez—Right Rev. Dr. Persselly, Rev. Doyle, and Rev. Gallo.

For Pondicherry—Captain Budd, Rev. Moncurrier.

For Galle—Mr. F. S. Gibson.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period last may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN GRAVEYARDS.

NOTICE.

Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major John Lumsdaine, that the Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule appended hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give notice that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule. Whoever after the 31st December 1869 shall bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865 will be liable to a Fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence:—

SCHEDULE OF GRAVE-YARDS.

Sect or Church.	Situation of Grave-yards.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Gloria	Church Street, Mazagon.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rozario	Lawrence de Lima Street.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperança	Mangelwady.
Armenian	Do.
Protestant	Girgaum.
Roman Catholic	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude ...	Sonapoor.
Presbyterian	Marine Lane.
Protestant	St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church	Mahim, Upper, old yard in front of Church.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Victoria Church	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Salvacao Church	Mahim, Lower, old graveyard.
Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church	Do.
Protestant American... ...	Grant Road.

By order, and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, N.D.

Bombay, 27th October, 1869.

જાહેર ખબર.

કેટલાંએક કબરસ્તાન બંધ કરવા તે.

શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આકટ રની કલેમ ૨૦૭ બરહુકમ, કરનલ બેલ, આર. ઈ., સાનીટરી કમીશનર, તથા ડાકટર હુલેટ, મુંબઈના હેલથ આફીશર, તથા શરજન મેજર જન લમશડેનની જુબાની ઉપરથી અમો એવેા દાખલા કરેા આપીએ છઇએ જે, નીચે લખેલા ટ્રીપ મધે લખેલી દાટવાની જગા તેની પડેાશમાં લેાકેા રેહેછે તેની તબીયતને ઈજા, અથવા જીવને ધાક તી થાએ એવી હાલતમાંછે; અને અમે એ ઉપરથી એવી જાહેર ખબર આપીએ છીએ જે, તે ટ્રીપ મધે લખેલી કેાઇપણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગા મધે, તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી, હરેક મુડદું દાટવુ બેકાયદેશીર થશે. તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી જે કેાઈ શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આકટ રની કલમ ૨૦૭ ની શરતથી વીરૂધ કેાઈપણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગામાં હરેક મુડદું દાટશે તેને એવા દરેક ખુના શારૂ એક હજાર રૂપીઆનેા ડંડ થશે.

કબરસ્તાનની ટીપ.

તડ, અથવા ચરચ (એટલે દેવલ).	કબરસ્તાનનું ઠેકાણું.
રેામન કાથેાલીક નાશ્ટરા શીનેાહેારા ડી ગ્લેારીઆ.....	ચરચ સ્ટ્રિટ, મજગામ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક નાશ્ટરા શીનેાહેારા ડી રેાઝારીએા.....	લારેન્સ ડી લીમાસ્ટ્રિટ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક નાશ્ટરા શીનેાહેારા ડી એસપીરાનસા	માંગેલવાડી.
આરમીનીઅન	એજ.
પ્રેાટેસ્ટંટ	ગીરગાંમ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક.....	એજ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક એન. એસ. ડી ચાડ	શેાનાપૂર.
પ્રેસબીટીરીઅન	મરીનલેન.
પ્રેાટેસ્ટંટ	શેંટ ટામસીશ કાથીડ્રલ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક શેંટ માઇકેલશ ચરચ	માહીમ ઉપરનુ દેવલની સામેનુ જુનુ કબરસ્તાન.
રેામન કાથેાલીક એન. એસ. ડી વીકેટારીઆ ચરચ.....	એજ.
રેામન કાથેાલીક એન. એસ. ડી શાલવાકાવ ચરચ.	માહીમ નીચેનુ જુનુ કબરસ્તાન.
રેામન કાથેાલીક શેંટ ફરાંનશીશ આસીશ ચરચ	માગેલવાડી. એજ.
પ્રેાટેસ્ટંટ અમેરીકન	વ્યાંટરેાડ.

ધી રાઇટ આનરએબલ ધી ગવરનર ઇન કાઉનસી લના હુકમે તથા મંજુરીથી,

એ. ટી. કરાફરડ,
મુંબઈ શહેરના મીડનીશીપલ કમીશનર.

મુંબઈની તારીખ ૨૭ મી આકટેાબર શને ૧૮૬૯.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator.

Bombay, 28th October 1869.

જાહિર ખબર.

કિત્યેક કબરસ્થાને બંદ કરાવ્યાચી તીં.

सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ बरहुकूम, करनेल बेल, आर.ई., सानीटरी कमिशनर, व डाकटर ह्युलेट, मुंबईचे हेल्थ अफिसर, व सर्जन-मेजर ज्यान लमसडेन यांच्या जबानीवरून, आह्मी असा दाखला देतों कीं, या खालच्या टिपींत लिहिलेल्या गाडण्याच्या जागा, त्यांच्या शेजारी राहाणाऱ्या लोकांच्या प्रकृतीस इजा होईल, अथवा त्यांच्या जिवास धास्ती होईल अशा स्थितींत आहित; आणि आह्मी जाहिर खबर अशी देतो कीं, त्या टिपेंत लिहिलेल्या कोणच्याही सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेत, तारीख ३१वी डीसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक मुरदा गाडणे बेकायदेशीर होईल. तारीख ३१ डिसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेत सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ च्या अनुवयाविरुद्ध, जो कोणी हरयेक मुरदा गाडील त्यास अशा दरयेक गुन्ह्या बदल एक हजार रुपयांचा दंड होईल.

कबरस्थानाची टीप.

तट अथवा चर्च (ल्रणजे) देऊळ.	कबरस्थानाचे ठिकाण.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी ग्लोरीया ..	चर्च स्ट्रीट, माजगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी रोझारीयो ..	लोरन्स डी लीमा स्त्रीट.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी एसपीरांनझा .	मागिलवाडी.
आरमीनीयन	किता.
प्रेाटेस्टंट	गिरगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक	किता.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी साड.	सोनापूर.
प्रेसबीटीरीयन	मरीन लेन.
प्राटेस्टंट	सेन्ट टामसिस क्याथड्रिल.
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट मायकेलस चर्च.	वरले माहीम, देवळा समोरील जुने कबरस्थान.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी विक्टोरीया चर्च ..	किता.
रोमन क्याथलीक एन. एस. डी सालव्हाकाव चर्च -	खाले माहीम जुने कबरस्थान.
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट फ्रान सिस आसिस चर्च ..	किता.
प्राटेस्टंट अमेरिकन	व्यांटरोड.

धी आनराबल धी गव्हरनर इन कौनसलच्या हुकुमाने व मंजुरीने,

ए. टी. क्राफर्ड,
मुंबई शहराचे म्युनसिपाल कमिशनर.

मुंबई तारिख २७ आकटोबर सन १८६९.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator.

Bombay, 28th October 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Oct. 30	Saturday	Dec. 4
,,	Nov. 6	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 27		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnaghery	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

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Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

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The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

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The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

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For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BYTHELL—October 28th, at Poona, the wife of Captain Bythell, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

KER—October 28th, at Breach Candy Road, Bombay, Catherine Stuart, the infant daughter of John Ker, Esq., C.E.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MOFFAT—October 20th, at Bankipore, Patna, the wife of Eustace Moffat, Esq., Berar Police, of a daughter.

DUCASSE—October 23rd, at No. 88, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Captain C. E. Ducasse, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DEWEL—October 14th, at Rangoon, the wife of J. V. Douglas DeWel, Esq., Government Advocate, of a son.

ARBUTHNOT—October 23rd, at Madras, the wife of W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

BERLIE—October 20th, at Nellore, the wife of Mr. Henry Berlie, D. P. W., of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—October 24th, at Madras, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—McKEE—October 21st, at "All Saints Church," Coonoor, by the Rev. James McKee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. T. Foulkes, H. T. Clarke, Esq., second son of R. G. Clarke, Esq., M. C. S., to Louisa, eldest daughter of Rev. James McKee, D.D.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

RYVES—October 13th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieutenant T. J. Ryves, District Superintendent of Police, Shahjehanpore, of a son.

RICHARDSON—October 21st, at Allahabad, the wife of Dr. Richardson, of a daughter.

CHAPMAN—October 22nd, at Sewahur, Chumparun, the wife of Captain Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

ORTON—October 17th, at Peshawur, the wife of the Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENGLAND—McNEILE—October 14th, at Simla, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., Alexander England, Esq., 10th Bengal Lancers, to Eliza Ma y, eldest surviving daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. McNeile, B. S. C.

DEATH.

HENNESSY—October 22nd, at Cawnpore, Catherine Gertrude, the beloved child of Lieutenant D. C. Hennessy, Quarter Master, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE economical resolves of the Supreme Government suffer no abatement. They are still in the honeymoon period of good intentions, and we may look for Resolution on Resolution week after week. If their large schemes are sanctioned at home the Army Staff will come in for a share of the dread inflictions resulting from the pruning of overgrowth. Already we see that a heavy hand is laid upon the officers of the general lists of Cavalry and Infantry who cannot or who are not disposed to qualify for staff employment by passing the higher standard examination. Deficit or no deficit that measure would have been enforced, and pretty hard measure it is, an aftermath crop springing from the big blunder of amalgamation and the curious invention of an unlimited staff corps in which promotion depends upon length of service. The officers in the Public Works Department are also beginning to be hit by economy in the strife going on to get rid of a deficit. Hopes are blighted and pockets are the worse. And now the tempest has struck the police, and carried away no fewer than one hundred and twenty-two officers. First go the Deputy Inspectors General of Police in all the provinces, the sole exception being the head detective in Bengal, who makes war on the Wahabees: a measure which hits fifteen gentlemen, and stops the chances of promotion, but which saves three lakhs of rupees. Next the Assistant District Superintendents are to be brought to a par point—some number, undetermined, or at least unstated, which will provide sufficient aspirants for the office of superintendent and the proper performance of detachment duty. This step will knock on the head one hundred and seven officers—for the present—and save five lakhs; and thus, by a measure which cannot be called weak or hesitating, a total of eight lakhs will be saved on the budget. No shilly-shallying this time. The officers *must* be reduced, for the Olympian Chancellor of the Exchequer and his powerful supporters have determined to cut off the supplies—that is, make no provision for paying salaries and allowances beyond the 31st of March 1870. But there is balm in Gilead. The dispossessed officers are invited to contemplate the lovely prospects which the Forest Department, the State railways, and the new Salt Department in Oude open up to the enterprise of those who will step out of police duty into the forests, upon the railways, and in among the salt pans of Oude. All the ousted gentlemen are to be preferred to new claimants—a fact that should be known in England and the Colonies. It is of course only fair that no newcomers should be installed anywhere until the policemen are properly provided for. We are not about to pass judgment on the policy of the measure; it is very likely, as patronage makes places, that the police is over-officered; but we trust the Government, in its zeal for a surplus, has not overlooked the absolute necessity for a really effective police. Few persons outside the actual administration can form any correct idea of what is needful to secure efficiency. The field is too wide; and therefore we can only hope and believ that in taking this course of sweeping reductions prudence has been consulted as well as economy.

THE Portuguese Government have finally determined that slavery shall cease throughout all the possessions belonging to the Portuguese Crown on the 28th of April 1878. There is no novelty in this concession to modern opinion and what are called humanitarian views on the subject of slavery. By a law passed eleven years ago the abolition of servitude was decreed. The famous case of the "Charles et Georges" occurred in that year, and ever since the tide has been running more strongly than ever against an institution so widely condemned. The Russian serfs have been set at liberty, and drought under the operation of the laws regulating free labour. The mixed black and white races in the Southern States of the American Union won their freedom in a struggle initiated by their masters in order to preserve the institution and the political power bound up with its existence. Could they have made up their minds to acquiesce in the loss of political supremacy, the Americans might have kept their slaves for another century. For different reasons Holland has abolished slavery, if we remember rightly; and now since Portugal has given fresh sanction to the law of 1858, which gave slavery twenty years of grace, followed by the law of 1854, which partly provided for its euthanasia, Spain alone remains as a slave-holding power. Even Spain has given up the slave trade, and imports coolie labour into Cuba. Now the principal difference which the new Portuguese law makes in the condition of the slave, pending complete emancipation, is that existing slaves, whose prospective liberation is solemnly promised, are brought under the law of 1854, and placed in exactly the same condition as the freedmen then and subsequently alive. The whole slave population are to render no services except those imposed by the law of 1854 upon freedmen; and on the 29th of April 1878, all slaves of either sex without exception will pass into a state of freedom. To round and terminate the work of abolition, on the same day, in 1878, the law of 1854 will cease to exist and all freedmen and whilom slaves alike will be absolutely and entirely as free as other citizens of the Portuguese crown. This process of gradual emancipation ought to be exempt from many, if not all, the evils certain to arise when so strict a relation as that between master and slave is violently terminated. The Political Agent at Zanzibar indulges in the sanguine anticipation that Portuguese example will operate upon the Sultan of Zanzibar, and prepare the Arabs for the abandonment of the extensive slavery rights they now exercise, rights which so seriously interfere with our costly efforts to extirpate the traffic, so far as that can be done by a rigorous exercise of our power at sea. But the Arabs and chiefs on the east coast are not so open to European influence example as the Court of Lisbon. Slavery has its home in Africa. It is not so absolutely out of harmony with the actual condition of society as it was and is elsewhere, even in Cuba; and while we may hope with Mr. Kirk, we may also doubt whether Portuguese example will tell upon adjacent states. Nevertheless the final abolition of slavery on the Mozambique coast is a step gained, for certainly there can be no hope whatever of any striking inroad upon African barbarism, or indeed on the barbarism of any country, until the men within its limits begin to respect the rights of each other.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor, on his return from Mahableshwur, will start for Calcutta in order to be present at the festivities held on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh. It is not impossible that the Governor may go by sea.

THE "Pioneer" publishes, as a piece of "bad news for the tigers," the fact that Mr. Heroules Ross has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Dehra Doon.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" states that Captain Strover will proceed to Bhamo as British representative on being relieved at Mandalay by Major McMahon, the newly-appointed Political Agent.

THE "Englishman" hears that Major Glasse (who was acquitted the other day of the charge brought against him in the Chief Court of the Punjab) has been succeeded, as second in command of the 15th N. I., by Captain Thomson, of the 22nd N. I.

As late as the 15th there were a few fresh cases of cholera amongst the Europeans at Peshawur, two in H. M.'s 36th, and one in the R. A. The "Delhi Gazette" says the epidemic is still raging in some of the villages, where the mortality is said to be very great.

THE Ootacamund paper says—"There is a report that Lord Napier, in company of Lady Napier, will pay Ootacamund another visit in December or January next. It is confidently stated that the Government of Madras will be located at this station in the months of April, May, and June 1870."

THE heavy rain of the beginning of the month has, we see it stated, somewhat impeded the progress of the Khamgaon railway works, as the quarries and foundations of the bridges were thoroughly flooded. It is nevertheless hoped that the work will still be finished early in January, in abundance of time to carry the fine cotton crop which may be expected.

"IT appears certain," says the "Pioneer," "that the G. I. P. line of railway from Sholapore to Kulburgah will really be opened early in January next. Hyderabad will then be only (only!) 140 miles from the benefit of railway." It seems, however, from another paragraph in the same paper, that Government is in earnest about setting to work on the branch railway from Kulburgah to Hyderabad, which will bring the Nizam's capital into civilized society. Indeed as the Nizam's Government could find the whole of the capital required, there is no financial difficulty to impede progress. The railway ought to be made and at work by 1873 at latest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Baroda, Captain J. W. Macnamara, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Colonel and Mrs. Cockburn, infant, and European female servant, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Quinton, Colonel Willis, Mr. Charles Keating, Hon. Mr. Ellis, Captain F. P. W. Freeman, Mr. R. Syed, Captain Boyd, Mr. Bradshaw.

For Southampton—Mrs. Thacker, infant, and European male servant, Mr. Forbes and two children, Captain and Mrs. Tweedie, infant, and ayah, Mr. Stephen Brown, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. G. R. Wilson, child, and infant.

For Malta—Mrs. Pears, two children, infant, and two native servants, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

For Suez—Major General Hon. A. H. Gordon, Captain C. W. Hume, Mr. Percy Leith, Mr. and Miss Furzoni and child, H. H. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor and three servants, Mr. J. B. Cross, Colonel Doris, Mr. C. Herring.

COTTON REPORTS.

MR. MELVILLE, General Manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), favours us with the following report, dated Bombay, 29th October:—

Dharwar.—The following telegram in answer to a special enquiry as to the truth of a report that was spread yesterday in Bombay that there had been a thunderstorm with heavy rain, the country flooded, roads stopped, &c., has just reached me:—"No truth in report of storm; heavy showers daily for the last few days: roads clear."

Hingunghaut.—The weather here is all that could be wished for. Picking can hardly be said to have commenced, but by the Dewallee a few bojahs may be obtainable.

Khamgaum, October 27th.—The weather still continues most favourable for the cotton crop, the first receipts of which are expected in a month or six weeks.

Domrawuttee, October 27th.—Many fields are now ready for picking, but the ryots will do nothing till after the Dewallee; we are therefore not likely to have any new cotton for the next three weeks.

Guzerat, October 28th.—I have little to add to my last report. The weather has been fine throughout the country and the crop is thriving. The locusts still hover about, and wherever they alight cause considerable damage to the corn crops.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 28TH OCT., 6-2 A.M.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has proceeded to Tientzin and has decided upon visiting Shanghai on the 13th inst, after returning from Pekin.

A severe earthquake has taken place at Manilla. Eight people were killed and several injured. Some buildings were overthrown.

At Shanghai a scene of popular excitement has occurred in consequence of absurd rumours that some Chinamen had been killed by foreigners and been buried alive, and that devils had seized the natives. Immense crowds assembled before the English church but dispersed without violence.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

TO TH

[illegible]ND TURKISTAN.

[illegible]ing more of the Ameer's intention of [illegible]g to Turkistan. He has sent Sufdur Ali Khan with two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, together with three mule batteries, towards Candahar against Mahomed Afzul Khan, who was in open rebellion apparently on his own account, having assumed the title of Ameer Timour Lung (Tamerlane). It is believed that Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan will replace Naib Mahomed Alum Khan as Governor of Turkistan. There is some coldness between the Ameer and his son, Sirdar Yakoob Khan, in consequence of the reduction which was ordered of the latter's pension.

Later news from Turkistan (to Oct. 1st) is much more favourable to the Ameer. The Meer of Budukshan, Jehandir Shah, whose State has been the focus of all the late intrigues against the Ameer's authority, and who had given an asylum to the intending assassin, Ismail Khan, and to Nusseer Khan, Sirdar Abdul Rahman's most valued general, has been defeated by Meer Mahomed Shah, a former ruler of Budukshan, and driven with his family out of the province. On hearing of this success the Ameer at Cabul was so rejoiced that he ordered a salute of 31 guns to be fired in celebration of the event. It is further said that Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan has been sent as prisoner, together with the Meer of Kirkee who had given him refuge, to the King of Bokhara. It is certain at any rate that the Ameer Shere Ali, whether from fear or favour, is treating the King of Bokhara with much deference, although entertaining his rebellious son with distinction. He has peremptorily rejected all Abdool Mullick's overtures to undertake hostilities against Bokhara, and has ordered Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, to respect the territory of Bokhara most scrupulously. The probability is that the King of Bokhara and the Ameer of Cabul are inspired with a similar idea, that of holding Sirdar Ishak Khan, and Meer Abdool Mullick, respectively, over each other's heads *interroreum*. In the meanwhile the Ameer continues to pour troops into Turkistan: two more regiments of horse, under Colonels Khooshdil Khan and Sooltan Azeez Khan, started in the beginning of the month, and more are to follow. Some of the influential Khyberees have arrived at Cabul, in company with the Governor of Jellalabad, to settle terms for keeping the Pass open.

Towards Candahar also affairs are going prosperously for the Ameer, Colonel Sufdar Ali Khan's arrival at Khelat discredited Meer Alum Khan, who was disavowed by the general body of the Ootuk tribe and fled to Kuttawaz, whence he sent his submission to the Ameer. This was accepted, and Ursala Khan was despatched to escort him and his family to Cabul. Colonel Sufdur Ali has subsequently been promoted to the rank of general, and ordered with his three regiments and mule batteries to Kuttawaz.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 27.

LOCUSTS IN KATTYAWAR.

On the 4th instant, Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattyawar, reported to Government that myriads of locusts had made their appearance in the Limree villages in Jallawar, and that the damage that must result from this visitation was incalculable. Colonel Anderson writes as follows:—

"I very much regret to report that myriads of locusts have made their appearance in the Limree villages in Jallawar. They came from the north-east, apparently spreading from the Thurr and Parkur districts. The damage that must result from this visitation is incalculable. Although the fall of rain and state of the crops hitherto has been exceptionally favourable, the demand from outside for food grain is so great that prices and exportation have been already on the increase, and the ravages of the locusts must, under the circumstances, make matters worse. I shall have the honour of addressing Government again on this subject on receiving further reports from the districts."

Resolution of Government dated 22nd inst.—The Political Agent's further report will be awaited. Copy of the present letter should be furnished to the General Department for information. Copy should also be forwarded to the Government of India.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS IN KUTCH.

Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Kutch, addressed the following letter, dated the 19th inst., to Mr C. Gonne, Secretary to Government, reporting damage done to the crops by locusts, &c:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that since locusts first made their appearance here in July last, they have bred and the young have come to maturity. They have destroyed from two-fifths to three-quarters of the whole grain crops of Wagur and of Kutch as far west as Bhooj. The cotton and jowar crops have suffered less than the others, and there will probably be some return from these if more locusts do not come from the east and north-east. The rain-fall has been exceptionally good, and the crops were such as have not been seen in Kutch for many years. The course of these insects has been from the east and east by north, to west and west by south. It is hoped that the last of them have passed over Wagur and Bhooj. I have not yet heard what damage they have done west of the capital, but before reaching the sea, which is usually their ultimate destination, it will doubtless be considerable. The districts of Kantee and Abrassa have not as yet suffered much. The rain there fell earlier than elsewhere in Kutch, and before the young locusts arrived at maturity the bajree and other early crops had ripened and were cut."

Resolution of Government.—Copy should be forwarded to the General Department and to the Government of India.

THE MAZAGON READINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th instant you were good enough to give a very encouraging account of the "Rapee Readings" at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

Unlike yourself, however, your contemporary has this morning given publicity to an extract from a letter from an "appreciative correspondent," who, with very questionable taste, has chosen to criticise the individual performances of some of the amateurs in a way which cannot fail to wound those whose kindliness of feelings alone prompted them readily to respond to Mr. Cooper's request to assist in the concerts, which are calculated not only to afford instruction and amusement but to help forward a good work.

The "appreciative correspondent" of your contemporary ought to know that the labours of the amateurs are purely those of love. They derive no personal benefit whatever. On the contrary, they subject themselves to considerable inconvenience by the time and attention they devote to the work, and, therefore, if he possessed the feelings of a gentleman, he would have refrained from indulging in criticisms which might have been applicable to *professional* or *paid* performers, and which cannot but injuriously affect a movement which should be fostered and encouraged.

Now I happened to be present at the concert last Tuesday, and had the opportunity not only of judging for myself but of hearing the opinion of a large portion of the audience as to the ability with which the young ladies referred to by the "appreciative correspondent" acquitted themselves. That opinion was unanimous that the duet, "We come from Fairy Bowers," was one of the best songs of the evening, and that the "Blind Girl to her Harp" was rendered in a manner worthy of the applause which was so unmistakenly awarded by the audience on both songs being sung. The young ladies can, therefore, afford to treat the would-be critic's opinion—that one of them "needs a few lessons in singing," and that the other "should not be so bashful"—with the contempt it so richly merits.

I am sure that Mr. Cooper, who is greatly indebted to kind friends for help, is too much of a gentleman to allow the objectionable criticisms to pass without protest; and I can only for myself and others express the hope that the effusion will not have the effect of depriving us of the talent which, together with that of other kind amateurs, has afforded us so much pleasure at these weekly gatherings.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th and 16th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 40	0 1
" Calcutta	21 50	0 28
" Madras	11 27	0 24

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Cowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Homjee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Amerchean, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Cowasdass Chetburbujeedass, care of Baboojee Toress, from Madras.

BOMBAY.

Divine Service at Matheran.—The Sunday services at Matheran have been resumed by the Cathedral clergy. The Rev. C. T. Wilson officiated last Sunday, the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre will take the duties there to morrow.

Fall from a Window.—On Thursday, a Borah named Haroon Cadur was painting a window on the second storey of a house in the Bholeshwur road; when he missed his footing and fell to the ground. He was severely hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Library at Raipore.—The *Chundrodaya*, a Gujrathi paper published at Ahmedabad, states that it has been resolved to open a library on a large scale in the Raipore zillah, and that Rao Bahadoor Bholanathbhai has set a part Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. It will be called the "Aparao Library."

Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Vacha, who died on the 25th inst. at his residence in Hornby Row, and out of whose estate the munificent sum of one lakh of rupees has been set apart for charitable purposes, was a nephew of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Erratum.—By a printer's error, in the table in reference to Bombay finances which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, the parts headed "Debt and Remittance Heads" were transposed, so that the one which came under the head of "Receipts" should have been under "Disbursements" and *vice versa*.

The Bombay Post Office authorities have very considerately forwarded us a mass of pulp, in a very appropriate cover, from the Dead Letter office, which turns out upon gentle handling and careful inspection to be our Paris Letter of the 3rd September, recovered from the wreck of the ill-fated Carnatic. We give it in the usual place.—*Delhi Gazette*.

Two Native Jageerdars.—On Wednesday last Shreeneewas Punth, jageerdar of Khurar, arrived in Bombay with about thirty-five followers.—On the following day a jageerdar of Sanglee by name Dhondeebarao Tatia arrived here with about one hundred followers. Both these jageerdars have taken up their residence in the bungalow of Mr. Hajee Sulliman, Girgaum Back Road.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment, N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

March
Overture.....Masaniello.....Auber.
Quadrille.....La Belle Orientale...Lamotte.
Selection.....Anna Bolena.....Donizetti.
Waltz.....Claribel.....Godfrey.
Galop.....Sleigh.....Kuhner.
God save the Queen.

The Readings at Mazagon.—We learn the receipts at the "readings" on Tuesday evening last amounted to Rs. 175. That was with the admission fee at one rupee each, but we understand the charge is to be one anna and one rupee alternately. On Tuesday first, it will be an anna, so that some, who otherwise could not visit the entertainment, may still enjoy the amusement.

An Unpaid Buggy Hire.—A European named McLinden, formerly a contractor, and now residing in the Strangers' Home, was charged by a buggy driver, before Mr. Connon yesterday, with neglecting to pay a buggy hire. Defendant admitted the non-payment, but thought the case should be brought in the Small Cause Court. The magistrate, however, convinced him that the Police Court was a competent tribunal, and ordered him to pay his buggywallah the fare and costs—Rs. 8-14 for the benefit of several hours of a drive.

A Thief's Desire.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a thief named Rama Balloo was charged with stealing a silver waistchain valued at Rs. 21 from Narrayen Goodajee. It seemed that prisoner had met the complainant, who was in search of work, and said he could show him where to get work. They then went to the seaside and prisoner there stole the chain. Prisoner pleaded guilty, saying he wished to leave this world; and the magistrate said he would receive ten stripes before he left.

Dodging the Water Works Officers.—Yesterday a little trick on the water works officers was disposed of before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court. Mr. C. J. Hewett, one of these officers, prosecuted Pandoo Sewjee for allowing Pascol Gomes, owner of a house next to defendant's in Doongree Cooly Street, to take a branch connection from a Vehar water pipe in defendant's house. The connection had existed for the last year. Defendant was fined Rs. 20.—A charge was also brought against Gomes for taking the water without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner, and he also was fined Rs. 20.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of Albert Steinkofski, a seaman on board the Marine Minister Wan Poon. It appears that on Thursday afternoon about one o'clock, when the deceased was working on board, he missed his footing and fell into the lower hold—some thirteen or fourteen feet—on to the ballast. He was brought on shore, and while being taken to the European General Hospital, he died. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

Theft of Silk.—Yesterday a case was heard before Mr. Connon, in which a neat little device had been resorted to in order to conceal the theft. Dewoo Khundoo, a cooly, was charged with stealing about 100 lbs. of raw silk belonging to Jewraz Peerbhoy. The cotton had been in a closed box in the godown and prisoner got access to the latter by a window. He had then cut a small hole in the box and pulled out the silk. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 15 stripes at the scene of the theft. Kuttao Ludha was charged with receiving the property, but he was discharged after a warning from the magistrate.

Swindling a Lodging-Keeper.—In the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. W.B. Cobden, boarding-house keeper, brought a case before Mr. Connon, charging Francis Regan, of the ship Burlington, with obtaining Rs. 25 under false pretences, and also with breach of discipline, defendant being a deserter. It seemed that prisoner had given complainant a note for money due, but when the latter applied for payment Regan had left his ship and joined the Burlington. The magistrate sent defendant to prison for fourteen days, but on the following day the captain of the Burlington made an application for the release of defendant so that he might be put on board ship on payment of Rs. 25 for his default. The magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued for his release, so that he might be sent on board the Burlington.

Charge of throwing Ballast into a Basin.—Mr J. Donaldson, general foreman of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, yesterday appeared before the Chief Magistrate of Police, in a case against Thucker Heerjee Veena, the owner of the buttala Roopareil, on a charge of throwing ballast or rubbish, likely to form a bank or shoal, into one of the basins belonging to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company without lawful excuse. Mr. Donaldson said that about a third of the ballast in the craft had been thrown into the basin. Defendant replied that it was done in his absence by ignorant men in the crew. The magistrate said the defendant was responsible for what was done by his crew. This practice might lead to a deal of mischief to the harbour, and defendant might have been fined Rs. 200 for this offence, but would be fined only Rs. 10.

Reliefs.—The march of the 8th King's Regiment to Nusseerabad has been countermanded till further orders. The chief reasons for this is the lamentable state of Rajpootana, caused by the sore famine now prevailing in that district. We suppose this will be considered to necessitate the standing fast of The "Royal" Regiment at Nusseerabad, although we have heard that it is under orders to march to Jhansie, as the 18th Brigade R. A. is under orders to march from Neemuch to Nusseerabad. The Royals and the 18th R. A. have been left in those two grave yards.—Nusseerabad and Neemuch—three and four years respectively. We cannot conceive of any possible reasonable explanation of the apparent indifference thus manifested by the authorities to the health and even life of European soldiers in this unkindly clime.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 29.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 29th, 10 A.M.—Weather hazy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 84.

Cannanore, 29th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 30·000, rainfall 1 inch 3 cents.

Tuticorin, 29th, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-easterly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·98.

Mangalore, 29th, 11-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall ·1 inch 20 cents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, October 31st, 1869.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 171 and 346.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 23, 198, and 325.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor of the district.

St. John's Church.—Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 22 and 187.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179 and 10.

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy) and 157 part II. (O Jesu, King most Wonderful).

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 255 (Who are these?) 256 (O heavenly Jerusalem), 262 (How bright those glorious spirits shine) and "Spouse of Christ."

Collections at both Services towards the expenses of the Church.

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

7 A.M.—Daily Prayer.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 4 and 142, Part III.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 170, 164 and 15.

In the Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon at 9-30 A.M. on board H. M. S. Nymph, and on board the ship Mabel, lying off the Customs' Bunder, at 11 A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the steamer Mula (lying off the Dockyard) at 11 o'clock.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

Monday, November 1st—All Saints' Day.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns "Spouse of Christ," and 256 (O heavenly Jerusalem.)

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion.

7 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon.

A BELIEVER IN THE NAPLES MIRACLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read and been told that the liquifaction of St. Januarius' blood on the occasion of this saint's feast at Naples is a huge clerical delusion, set up to create a religious sensation among the Catholics of Naples, who are characterized as bigotted and superstitious in everything relating to their creed or religion. Be this as it may. Now, various are the theories advanced to demonstrate that the liquifaction is not a miracle, but is done through a chemical process. Admitting this, may I ask how is it that no chemist has as yet come forward to practically prove it so, and thus open the eyes of thousands like myself, who still cling to the belief that the blood of the good saint is liquified by no other than supernatural agency?

The correspondence in the *Times* on this subject, reproduced in your journal, describes the liquifaction as a *positive fact* which the correspondent personally witnessed, without any "juggling" by the clergy; but he is not honest enough either boldly to denounce it as a delusion or frankly to confess it as inexplicable to him, but depicts the circumstance with that *naiveté*, not unusual with writers when dealing with subjects over-reaching their mind, so as to leave still room to doubt its verity, cavilling at the demeanour of the devotees, and without doing justice either to himself or the subject he treats on.

Perhaps your contemporary, the local *Guardian*, who is ever on the *qui vive* to illumine those who sit in darkness, will grapple this subject, and say with Christian honesty all that he knows for fact on this important subject.—Yours, &c., E. C.

UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Thanking you for the insertion of "Sufferer's" letter on our behalf, and having been one of the unfortunate individuals who arrived in Bombay under the same colours, in addition to what has appeared I would feel extremely obliged if you would insert the following.

It was strange to me to find, on my arrival here, in a town like Bombay, that there were no less than 400 or 500 Europeans unable to obtain employment—men of all grades, mechanics of all trades, willing and able to work rather than remain as they are now situated—in a state of idleness, having been in this position for months past, and expecting to remain in a state of destitution for some time to come if no relief is afforded to them by those in authority.

When fresh arrivals see this sad state of things, what are they to say for themselves, and what are shippers thinking of when they bring men from other Colonies and leave them in the same position as these unfortunates? I only hope that immediate steps may be taken for the suppression of the same, and that, as "S ufferer" says, some of our leading Colonists may come to our rescue and not allow men to be treated as we have hitherto been.

I would suggest the following remedy for the consideration of the Government, and if they would give their assistance to the same I have no doubt but the mercantile community and the public would come forward and lend their aid in this important matter. A commission should be appointed, to consist of the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Magistrate of Police, and the Shipping Master, and with their combined knowledge of the distress, at the present time existing amongst these Europeans, if they presented a report to the authorities and it was forwarded to the New Zealand Government the latter, on account of the position that they are placed in, having no troops left for their protection—and as it is the intention of that Colony to raise a Colonial Force to the number of 5,000 men—would only be too happy to enrol and enlist men that are able and willing to go to New Zealand to their assistance; and, Sir, I have no doubt that if this was enquired into the men here would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity if the same was held out to them. From my own experience the number of men they require cannot be raised in the Colonies; and if these gentlemen would kindly do somthing for us in the sad position that we are in at the present time, and communicate with Mr. Foy, the Colonial Secretary for New Zealand, or Captain McLean, the Minister for Colonial Defence, with the assistance of both Governments immediate relief would be at once afforded to the Europeans of Bombay, who are willing to go anywhere at all rather than remain in their present position, being ashamed to appear before the public on account of the destitution that has prevailed amongst them for some time past. Hoping, Sir, that you will kindly insert this on our behalf, I am, &c.,

R. J. COULTER.

SEALKOTE RACES.—Second Day.

The Derby.

Eclipse	1
Sahara	2

N. W. Handicap.

Cœur de Lion	1
Eruption	2

Selling Race.

Whalebone	1
Rupee	2
Hurap	3

Galloway Handicap.

Dutchman	1
Sweet William	2
Jerry	3

Steward's Handicap.

Ranelagh	1
Cœur de Lion	2
Topra	3

—*Pioneer*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 24th October, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,48	10	1
Merchandize	1,96,181	6	3
Electric Telegraph	1,388	11	6
Earth Trains	3,839	12	0
Total Rs.	2,79,298	7	10
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles. Total Rs.	2,58,113	0	11
Increase	21,185	6	11

We have never used any metallic pen that has pleased us so much as the one made by O. Barnard, of London. They possess all the elasticity of the above pens, to the public, for a good writing instrument, and one that is not so destructive as the ordinary steel pens, is of great value to our merchants, and to such we would commend C. Barnard's carbonized metal pen.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday. There was a moderate attendance, and Mr. C. E. Chapman was called to the chair.

The survey of Bombay.

The Government Resolution 4314, of 7th October 1869, on the subject of the survey of the town and island of Bombay, was the first business on the list. That resolution runs as follows:—

"The survey of the town and island of Bombay is a work from which the Municipality derive the main benefit. When it was undertaken in 1868, the survey officers estimated that it would be completed in two years, and the Municipality were therefore only requested to contribute during that period. For the reasons given in the annexed copy of a letter to the Government of India, this estimate has proved erroneous, and it is now calculated that the work will take about two and a half years more, or in all about six and a half years will be required to bring it to a completion. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Municipality ought under the above circumstances to pay arrears, and to continue their contribution to the extent of at least half the cost, which is estimated at the rate of Rs. 44,900 per annum. Unless Her Majesty's Justices are willing to assent to this arrangement Government will be compelled to order the stoppage of the survey."

Mr. Crawford said he thought it would perhaps be premature to dispose of this paper at present, for the matter was under reconsideration by Government. On receiving the Government resolution he wrote to Government—he could not read the letter, as he believed it was against Government etiquette—but the sum and substance of his letter was that there was evidently some misapprehension on the part of Government, and perhaps on his own part, as to what were the terms originally imposed by Government with regard to the contribution of the Municipality towards the survey. The only resolution he had on record on this subject, was one of the 30th March 1865, in which Government, after stating the estimated cost of the survey to be Rs. 3,74,800, resolved that it be sent to the Municipality with a request that they should agree to pay Rs. 25,000 for two years, Government to provide the remainder of the funds. The Municipality had paid the Rs. 50,000, and that being so, he had pointed out to Government that the Bench would naturally require him to justify his demand for an additional grant involving so large a payment; and also that it would be just that the Municipality should know that, since it had paid the sum it originally agreed to contribute, Government on the other hand had expended the amount which it agreed on its part to expend. He had reason to believe that the whole sum of the original estimate had not yet been expended, and that the sum originally estimated would suffice for the completion of the work. This reference had been made by him to Government, and he had reason to think that a satisfactory answer would be given to it. He only regretted that he should not have that answer to lay before them now, but he had no doubt that before next budget meeting there would be a resolution which would enable the Bench to deal with this question. In the meantime he proposed that consideration of this matter be postponed pending further communication from Government.

Mr. N. Daniell seconded the motion.

Mr. John Connon said he had come to the meeting intending to propose something quite different from the motion proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. The work of surveying Bombay, they were told in 1865, would be completed in two years but now they were told that it would take six years and a-half, and at the end of six years and a-half there was no more guarantee that it would be finished than they had two years ago that it would be finished by this time. He was quite against this continuation of undefined and indefinite advances for works over the expenditure upon which they had no control. (Hear, hear.) He was very ignorant of this survey work, but he was told that the greatest work which had been accomplished in the survey at present was the rectification of some salt-pans at Mahim. (Laughter.) He did not want to undervalue the salt pans at Mahim, or the value of work anywhere which cost money to have it performed, but he must say that there had been works wanted in Bombay of very much more consequence than plans of salt-pans in the Mahim district, and that being so, he should say, "We will hold our hand, notwitstanding this threat of the Government of Bombay that they wont go on with the survey unless we find an indefinite sum of money," because he did not think they ought to find indefinite sums of money unless they had some control over the expenditure. Another plan would be this: that when Government seemed to make such an awful mistake as to the length of time required for the survey, they had better let the Municipality do the survey and charge the Government at so much a year, and in that case perhaps the longer it lasted the better. (Laughter.) Mr. Connon concluded by moving the following:—

"That the expenditure on the Bombay survey, incurred and required, so much exceeds that which was contemplated, if not guaranteed in 1866, when the Justices agreed to contribute Rs. 25,000 a year, for two years to this work, on the understanding that it would then be finished, that the Justices decline to sanction any farther disbursement on this account for the present."

Mr. J. T. Blaney seconded the amendment.

Mr. Crawford thought it would be inconvenient to put such a resolution. There was a communication expected from Government, and till that was received they should stay their hands. He himself had very little doubt as to the result; he thought there had been some misapprehension, and that they would not be asked to contribute.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee protested against a single rupee being paid out of the municipal exchequer for a survey further than the large amount already paid for that purpose. But, after what Mr. Crawford had said, perhaps Mr. Connon would see that it was advisable to postpone his motion till the result of the correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and Government on the subject should be laid before the Bench.

Mr. LeMesurier suggested that, before the question of the continuation of the survey was further considered, they should know something of what had been done with the two contributions of Rs. 25,000 each, for Rs. 50,000 ought to go a long way towards making a very complete survey of Bombay. He did not say that that sum would do it, because it was a very expensive undertaking, but if they knew how much had been done with that amount, they should then know how much the expenditure would be. The Bench were in no position to talk of any measure for the improvement of Bombay till they had got something like a good survey. A good contour survey was a most essential thing, and any of the professional members of the Bench of Justices who might wish to give important matters connected with the Municipality any attention were perfectly unable to do so now, simply owing to the want of that survey. He did not say who ought to pay for it, but still it was very much wanted, and if they knew how much had been done already they might be better able to know how much more money was wanted.

Mr. Crawford said that since the survey had commenced he had been carefully publishing the progress in his annual report, and therefore he had not thought it necessary to make any statement to-day. It would, in fact, have been impossible to do that, but each Justice, by simply deducting the numbers of acres and the number of houses surveyed from the total number of acres and houses in Bombay, could find out what progress had been made up to 1868. Of course there was the survey season of 1869, which he had not thought it necessary to mention. He might say, however, that whatever work had been done had been done most admirably. As Mr. LeMesurier had said, a really good map of the town was the very essence of all progress, and moreover would save an immense deal of money in surveys of streets, and in a hundred other ways. He thought it would be a great misfortune if the Government stopped the survey, but he felt quite sure that on his reference the Government would see that they were under a misapprehension in calling upon the Municipality for a larger grant than they were at present justified in demanding from them. He thought they would do well to wait till they got a reply to his letter, and he thought Mr. Connon might agree to that.

Mr. Connon having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Crawford's motion was carried unanimously.

Finance committee's proceedings.

Extracts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on 25th inst., was then laid on the table for consideration. The first matter was a petition from the inhabitants of Bechoo Jan Street to have their street lighted. The petition had been referred to the Standing Committee by the Clerk of the Peace, under date 17th September 1869, and the committee had agreed that the petition be re-submitted to the Bench with a recommendation that the subject be re-considered when the new contract with the Gas Company is arranged, which re-consideration was confirmed by by the Bench.

On the 8th April 1869, the Clerk of the Peace forwarded the account of Mr. Ormiston with the contributions to the over-bridges, also report by the Controller. The committee agreed that the Bench be informed that the account has been passed. The share falling on the Municipality amounts to Rs. 1,92,936-8-11.

After some conversation, it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Banajee, that Mr. Ormiston's account of the contribution of the over-bridge be passed.

Read Government Resolution, No. 2312 of the 6th October 1869, in the General Department, forwarding petition from certain distillers of mowra, protesting against the amount of Town duty levied on country spirits, which is the same as that levied on European liquors; also memorandum from Commissioner of Customs, No. 2110 of the 3rd June 1869, on the same. Agreed that the papers be submitted to the Bench with an expression of the opinion of the Finance Committee that one or other of Mr. L. Reid's recommendations, with reference to the reduction of the duty, should be adopted when the rates are revised for the new financial year.

On the motion of Mr. N. Daniell, seconded by Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, it was agreed that the proceeding in connection with the mowra distillers be transferred for the consideration of the next special general meeting of the Bench.

The next extract from the committee's proceedings was the following:—"Schedule of contracts for supplying on to the police fund, I think we must all see that the police rate, plus contribution we receive for police from Government, should cover the cost of the police, and if the police-rate is not sufficient for that purpose, it must be raised, as the Finance Committee itself suggested some months ago. It is true that in years past the municipal fund benefited considerably, in fact to upwards of two lakhs of rupees, by the excess of the police-rate, but that by a unanimous resolution of the Bench was written off, and the slate was wiped clean. If it is to be re-paid, a better way to pay it, and by far the most proper for the Municipality, will be by voting annually small sums towards erecting proper police buildings and special quarters for the police throughout the island, by which we will not only be acquiring good property but also perceptibly reducing the cost of the police to us, for at present we have to pay all our police for house-room and accommodation of that description. Still, of course, there is ½ per cent. of additional rates required, and it remains for the Bench to say which fund is to be saddled—the house-rate which means the house-owners, or the police-rate which means the house occupiers. There is the fact;—the police-rate at 2 per cent. does not cover the cost of the police, and the remaining ½ per cent. has to be got from some source or other. The lighting-rate calls for no remark. There is no detailed estimate given as to lighting, as the Justices will see. The reason is that we cannot estimate till we know what the final terms are which the Gas Company propose. These will be seen soon, but of course whatever they are, the cost of the lighting of the town must not exceed the yield of the lighting-rate. With these remarks I will formally propose:—"That the Budget for the year 1870 be referred to the Standing Committee of the Bench for report, and that this meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, the 24th day of November next." I simply show the Bench that every possible endeavour has been made this year to cut down the expenditure to the least possible point, and in framing and publishing the budget, we have endeavoured to give every possible information; and if we have not given information on any point, we will be happy to do so on application. (Applause.)

The Chairman then said—I have very great pleasure in seconding Mr. Crawford's proposition, and congratulating him on the very able and excellent budget he has produced for the coming year, which I am quite sure will bear a great deal of scrutiny and little fault will be found with it. At this late hour of the evening [five o'clock], I will not occupy your time with any criticism beyond saying that at first glance it seemed as if the Commissioner had cut his cloth a little too fine, the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure being so close that he had nothing left for any emergency in the course of the year; but, from what he has just stated, it will be clear he has found a means of providing a surplus which he will keep in hand to meet any contingency—which all agree to be one of the first duties of a financier in making a budget. This unfortunate instalment to the water works requires a few remarks from me to make it clear. The Act under which you are incorporated provides that on the 1st July of every year you shall pay a certain instalment to the Government under certain penalties. It so happens that the day of your birth was the 1st July; the day on which the first instalment was due was the day you came into being, and therefore the argument is that the money was due from somebody on that 1st July which was due from yourselves, and so on reckoning up the instalments you will find you were due Government on 1st July 1869 five instalments, and I am afraid that no amount of arithmetic will prevent you arriving at that conclusion. And further, though this money were due by your predecessors, you must remember that whatever arrears accruing from the water-rate for the year previous to your coming into existence came into your exchequer, and therefore I do not think it is anything unreasonable on any ground that you should have to pay the instalment which was due on 1st July 1865. I am very doubtful if Mr. Crawford will get what he wishes with regard to dividing the instalment into four and spreading it over a long period. My impression is that it was due on 1st July, and as custodian of the Government revenue, I am sorry to say it will be my duty, unless I get other instructions, to enforce its payment this year. This, I have no doubt, is a hard view, but it is part of my duty, and I have no doubt I will be as hard as I can. There is another weak point in the budget to which I would allude with the view of elucidating a principle rather than anything else;—it is in the Health Officer's budget (page 13) where he wishes to take a certain amount as receipts, and show his expenditure as so much less than the receipts. I hope the Justices will not sanction that, for it is a principle that if once admitted would vitiate the budget for all purposes of account and all purposes of future comparison of actuals with estimates. It is what we must steadily set our faces against; we must adopt the thorough principle that whatever the earnings of any portion of the Municipality may be, they must come into your exchequer, and the gross expenditure must be debited in the gross, and not the net. It is very pleasant, I have no doubt, for the Health Officer to show a smaller amount of expenditure than he otherwise would, but if that is at the expense of a principle, I am afraid he must forego the pleasure. With these few remarks, and heartily congratulating the Municipal Commissioner on the budget, which gives full information on every point, we shall reserve any more remarks till a future occasion.

The motion for remitting the budget to the Finance Committee was then passed, and the meeting at once adjourned.

DACOITY GANGS IN BOMBAY.

POLICE PROSECUTIONS.

Another gang of men, said to be wandering thieves, were brought up in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon. Their names were Purkoo Pransing, Luckmon Julkun, Soaksing Aman, and Fukeera Punjun, and they were charged with belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, and with severally committing theft of clothes and money, valued at Rs. 203. A Borah named Alibhoy Peerbhoy was also charged with having dishonestly received the stolen property from the alleged thieves.

The first mention of the case was by

Dr. Barton, who appeared in the forenoon and said he had to make an application regarding Alibhoy Peerbhoy, who had since Saturday last been in the "Mazagon Press"—Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali's chowkey. On the previous day he (Dr. Barton) made an application to Mr. Nana Morojee that he should enquire into the matter. It was the duty of the police, when a charge was made, to enquire into it, and with all convenient speed bring the accused before a magistrate, who would try or bail him; but he maintained that the police had no right whatever to detain a man without bringing him before a magistrate. He had been instructed since Saturday last; he made him the application on Thursday, and Mr. Nana Morojee said he would be good enough to enquire into it; a paragraph appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of that morning; he believed the man was now downstairs and he wished to ask that he be either remanded if there were any case against him—which he was instructed there was not—or else liberated on bail. This confining of men had always been the practice when he (Dr. Barton) had the honour of sitting where His Worship was now sitting, but when a man was charged he ought to be brought before a magistrate.

The Magistrate concurred with the learned gentleman's concluding remark, and as an officer of court stated that Mr. Hearn, the Government solicitor, was to conduct the case, a message was sent that gentleman.

Mr. Hearn arrived in court shortly after and said this appeared to be a case somewhat similar to the one which was before His Worship last week. The four first men were charged with various acts of theft and appeared to be habitual thieves; and the fifth prisoner with dishonestly receiving some of the stolen property. He did not know that it would appear he had been in the habit of doing so; he did not think the evidence was such as to charge him with being an habitual receiver, but he seemed to have received some of the property stolen by the first four prisoners.

Dr. Barton stated that he appeared for the fifth prisoner only.

Oodiajit Gourilal was first called and examined by Mr. Hearn. On being asked what he was, he replied that he was a thief.

Mr. Hearn—That is what you used to be; what are you now?

Witness—I am in the police service at Nagpore and came here on important business. I am one of the Sondria caste and formerly resided at Bundelcand. I formerly belonged to the gang under Minnea Hurroneea. I had considerable acquaintance with these people. About two years ago I got into trouble in consequence of my mode of life, and since then I have been employed by the police and am a reformed character.

Dr. Barton—Thus setting a thief to catch a thief.

Witness—I came to Bombay on the 22nd on important business. At about 4 P.M., I saw the first and second prisoners on the verandah of the house of Khan Bahadoor, and in consequence of orders which I received from him I went to Cammateepoora with the first prisoner. As we went on, the first prisoner said he would point out two men, who had come here with him. He said they had come to Bombay to commit theft. He pointed

THE MONEY MARKET.

(*Economist*, Oct. 2.)

During this week the value of money has been for the moment greater than it has generally been lately. But this has been caused entirely by two temporary causes—by the demand for gold for New York, and the usual requirement of money for short payments at the close of a quarter. The demand for money for New York was, as we have elsewhere shown, of the most short-lived kind only; indeed it has already passed away and the gold we have sent to New York will probably be re-shipped to us from thence. The slight stringency at the close of the quarter will soon, as usual, give place to greater ease. Abroad, several bourses, especially in Germany, are uncomfortable and still feel the Vienna panic. But they can draw little money from England. There is on the whole no reason to think that the value of money is as yet at all likely to rise; on the contrary, the permanent causes of its lowness still continue.

AN "INFANT PHENOMENON."

The American papers give an account of a most disagreeable child living at Walpole, New Hampshire. The boy, they state, is eleven years old, and is extremely vicious and headstrong; so much so, indeed, that on the 4th ult. he entered a room where old Mrs. Sparhawk, his grandmother, was sitting with a Mrs. Starkweather, and shot the former lady dead with a small revolver so quickly that Mrs. Starkweather could not tell who fired the shot. The day after the murder a large number of people visited the house. The boy was the most unconcerned person present. He mingled with the visitors and talked about his grandmother, all the time "whittling with a jack-knife as indifferentlly as possible." All day on Sunday he denied having any knowledge of the affair, but on Monday, at the inquest, with true childish candour he confessed he was the murderer, adding apologetically that he wanted to get "the old critter out of the way." It seems that Master Sparhawk had planned the murder for a month, and that matters were brought to a crisis by a few words he had with his aged relative on the previous day concerning the duty of obedience.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SINGULAR YOUNG LADIES.

Another young lady has fallen fast asleep at Hartlepool. It seems she was out on a visit. She arrived in good health and spirits, but on the 14th fell asleep and cannot be awakened. It is almost to be regretted that the story has been published, as it is calculated to create a panic about young ladies; they are very imitative, and no one now can feel safe when he sees a young lady visitor arrive that she may not "drop off" at a moment's notice. We believe there is no real cause for alarm; it is true that protracted sleep has lately become frequent among the sex, but it must be remembered that it is probably only a reaction after the unnatural activity they were displaying a short time ago. It is the fatigue consequent upon so much speaking, writing, and fighting. Our best plan is to take no notice; if they fall into these deep slumbers they should not be disturbed. We may be quite sure nature knows what is best for them and us. Instead of attempting to awaken them by unseemly clamor, let us rather take the opportunity of the unwonted quiet to apply ourselves to the transaction of the necessary business of life; and when they return to consciousness, while greeting them with kindly smiles, let us point to the orderly state of the world as a proof that the interests of humanity have not suffered in our hands during this painful suspension of their bodily and mental powers. By these means we shall regain their confidence, which we seem somehow to have lost, and they will perhaps in future permit themselves and us to do our duty quietly in the respective stations in which it has pleased Providence to place us.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FREEMASONRY IN NORWAY.

The quiet capital of Norway has recently been subject to a popular commotion of a most extraordinary character. For several days previous to the 17th ult., the date of a private letter, the Freemasons' Hall in Christiania was the centre of continued riotous demonstrations; numerous arrests were made by the police, and at night the military were placed under arms. Similar scenes have been witnessed before, and they are the outcome of a curious superstition. Among the lower class there is a belief that once in every seven years the Freemasons have to disclose some of their secret duties at the expense of their fellow-citizens, by supplying a few plump human bodies to tickle the appetite of the Grand Turk—Trynetyrken, or swine-snouted Turk, as he is irreverently denominated in the vernacular. Under the present panic, which is precisely similar to that described by the popular poet Wergeland more than twenty years ago, young people of the poorer class and servants refuse to move out of doors after dusk, and are the subjects of the most extraordinary stories afloat of "suitable persons" having been carried off by force in broad daylight; and it is generally believed that the city authorities assist in procuring this Turkish tribute. The people arrested in open war upon the Freemasons state specifically that fourteen bakers have disappeared; and one tailor and an unknown number of young women and boys are also supposed to be on their way to the Sultan's table. The magistrates have tried to allay the popular frenzy by issuing a caution to householders requiring them to keep young people out of the way and pointing out the stupid character of the panic. The *Aftenpost*, in commenting on this strange commotion, ascribes it to the fact that many persons emigrate to America without apprising their friends of their intention, and says that this circumstance, brought into connection with an exaggerated historical tradition handed down from the time when European nations paid tribute to the piratical States of Tripoli and Tunis, accounts for the whole affair.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHAT BECOMES OF CONFISCATED NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE.

People may like to know what becomes of all the newspapers that are seized by the French police. As there is not a day passes but eight or ten journals, native and foreign, are confiscated by M. Forcade's officials, the mass of literature accumulated in the course of a twelve month is generally enough to fill a big store-room. One might suppose that the forfeited papers were made to pay the penalty of their various offences by being employed during the winter time to light the fires in all the Imperial palaces, barracks, and police-offices of the empire, or handed over gratis to loyal battermen as a reward for voting intelligently at the elections. But the fate reserved for them is more useful, and, on the whole, less humiliating. When the store-room is full to overflowing the papers are transferred to the Receveur du Domaine, or Crown steward, and carted away under his surveillance to a closed spot beyond the barrières, when they are thrown pell-mell into cadrons of hot water and prossically boiled down to pulp. This operation is called *la mise au pilon*, and is performed in the presence of a squad of gendarmes, who are careful to see that not a single one of the doomed journals escapes. When the whole mass of print has been reduced to a thick colourless paste it is sold to cardboard and paper manufacturers, who make of it what they can. At the last boiling, which took place a week or two ago, 160,000 lbs. of Henri Rochefort's *Lanternes*, redcovers and all, were stewed in company with about half a million copies of the *Independance Belge*, the *Gazette de Francfort*, the *Gazette de Moscou*, and the *Kladderadatch*, four papers which from so often finding themselves in hot water together, must by this time have got used to each other's society. Next to those just mentioned, it is the Italian journals which go in the greatest numbers to the melting pot; after these come the Spanish, which of late have been in particularly bad odour. The English papers, which a few years ago were offered up in monster hecatombs, are boiled now in smaller numbers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"MILORD."

For the sake of light reading one is glad to see that the eccentricities of my lord still occupy a prominent place in the gossip columns of our French contemporaries. My lord, it is true, now journeys much farther east than France, and Paris has more reason to be grateful to the petroleum lords of America than to the scions of our nobility. But my lord's extravagances live after him. If the Lake of Como, Baden, Suez, and the Caucasus have more attractions for him, still the French papers linger with fond interest on the subject of his follies. How the busy chronicler finds out his anecdotes passes our comprehension; and why their truth is never challenged can be explained perhaps only by the fact that it is hardly worth *any one's* while to prove false what Englishmen at least do not believe. M. H. de Pène, an editor not unknown among the gossips of Paris, writes a long dissertation to the effect that the proverb, "Woe to the vanquished," might more frequently be replaced by the phrase, "Joy to the vanquished." After pointing out that Father Hyacinthe is greater now, when he is beaten out of his monastical order, than when he was in high favour at Rome, that Victor Hugo owes much of his greatness to his exile, and that failure paved the way to success for many artists, actors, and authors, he caps his moral by relating the loves and adventures of my lord. We are introduced to Isabella, no less a personage than a dancer at the Mabille Gardens. She is at Baden playing roulette. Her luck is so bad that she loses everything but her petticoats. But this misfortune led the way to her triumph. My lord, hitherto concealed, steps forward. He boasts an ancient and illustrious lineage, he has £16,000 a year, and he is ready for any madness which the ingenious chronicler may like to suggest. My lord's title, his fortune, and his mighty love are laid at the feet of the public girl who dances at Mabille and plays roulette at Baden, to prove to the world that misfortune is the gate to happiness. It is admitted that my lord is eccentric, but eccentricity is characteristic of his race, as the following anecdote of an ancestor will show. Many years ago a Jew offered to the then Queen of England a pearl, for which the son of Israel demanded £20,000. It was too dear. The Queen sighed for the treasure, but could not afford to buy it. My lord's ancestor, hearing of this, invited the Jew to dinner, and at dessert bought the pearl. Then he ground it into powder, put the powder into a goblet, filled it the goblet with wine, and with a loyal toast to the Queen at one gulp swallowed its contents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

...TAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re.
" 4 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
" 3 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
" 2 " " at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
" 1 " " at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight ..... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Oocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1834, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,300,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 9/16 "
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 7/16 "
1 do. 1/11 3/8 "
On demand 1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

For sale, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

To printers and Others.—For sale, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

Letts's diaries for 1870, just received, of all descriptions and sizes. Priced at the rate of Annas Ten per Shilling. Up-country orders, accompanied by remittances, will be carefully attended to.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 11, Hummum Street, and No. 1, East Street Poona.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

From Australia.—For sale, a pair of thorough-bred BAY GELDINGS, 3 and 6 years of age.—Pedigrees given on application. Also, one Bay Mare, 4 years; 2 Javanese Ponies: 1 Gray Gelding, 5 years; 2 young Ostriches, male and female: 4 black Swans: 1 young Kangaroo: and a fine Sow, 11 months old, weight about 200 lbs.

For particulars apply to NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubashes, or to Captain ABEY.

Fresh arrival for the season of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRABHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and present favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Capsicum Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious dietetic drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Cholta Hasri

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs each, p. lb. Rs. a. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. as
1 4 1 8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,998
Do. 1865 414,783
Do. 1867 490,353
Showing an increase over 1859 of £262,239

Fire Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Shipping in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

DIVISION of PROFITS 1870.

The EIGHTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November 1870, and all Policies now effected will participate.

The Fund to be divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November 1865.

The Company's Business Year will CLOSE on 15th November 1869, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, proposals should be lodged with the Agent on or before that date.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,300,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,837 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scobie, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited)

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co (Ld.),
1st January 1868. Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

[Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Local Branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil Lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

WANTED.

Wanted, an OPERATOR for the BYCULLA PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. Streeton, 1, Love Lane, Byculla.

A teacher in ABERDEEN, Scotland, has accommodation for a FEW BOYS as BOARDERS whose studies he would carefully superintend. Apply for particulars to Mr. DUTHIE, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

To be let, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

To let, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

To let, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

To let, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

To let, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 250—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 2 0, and 25 .

PAREL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 5 , 50, 55, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 4 0.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 5 , 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 12 , 125, 150, 15 , 200, 220, 250, 300, 300, 350, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869 FLOWER & Co.

To let, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

To let, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

Divan exchange will be PARTLY CLOSED while undergoing repairs, and reopened under experienced European management.

28th October, 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is most pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, ensure to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been RE-OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey, and by the construction of a spacious new premises to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the situation.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Guests men passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

The present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be accommodated without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European residents, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that anything that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Frangee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial. (Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

ZINC AND TIN WORKER, COPPERSMITH WORK

AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

We beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Weissue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of the Municipalities of the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention

to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Natives Pride ½ lbs., Bourgo ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1	8 per lb.	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs..	1	0 "	"	15 "
Bruggs', 1 to 5 lbs..	0	12 "	"	12 "
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12 "	"	12 "

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import

for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

300 Ash oars 9 to 12 feet long.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ..... Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ..... " 100 each.
Do. " 900 " ..... " 90 "
Do. " 400 " ..... " 80 "
Vibrating Axle Scale ..... " 250 "
American Chains ..... " 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... " 12 "
Do. 4 " ..... " 8 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. ..... " 8 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... " 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, " ..... " 6 "
Do. Tomatoes, " ..... " 6 "
Condensed Milk ..... " 12 "
American Cheese ..... " 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

TABLE REQUISITES.

CUTLERY.

	A. quality.		B. quality.		C. quality.	
	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size, per dozen.....	25	0 28	0 29	0 32	8 14	0 16
Table Knives, second, (dessert) size, per doz.	20	0 22	8 14	0 16	0 11	0 12
Meat Carvers, per pair	8	0 9	0 6	0 7	0 4	8 5
Game ditto ditto	8	0 9	0 6	0 7	0 4	8 5
Steel Sharpeners, each.	3	3	2	2	1	1
CompleteSets, as above	63	0 70	0 45	0 50	0 32	0 36

A quality are fitted with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory bevelled handles. B. quality with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory handles. C. quality with 4-inch pinned fine African Ivory handles.

ELECTRO PLATE,

Of the best workmanship only, thickly plated on the hardest Nickel Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread, Patterns.	
	Cash	Credit	Cash	Credit
Table Forks, full size.....per doz.